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The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

127 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1858, and is one of the oldest newspapers in the United States. It is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is a large weekly of forty-eight columns, with interesting reading, editorial, state, local and general news, and several advertising and valuable business and household departments. Reading is made more enjoyable by the insertion of the latest news, and the insertion of the latest news, and the insertion of the latest news.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

ALABAMA LODGE, No. 10, N. E. O. F., with John H. Thomas, Warden, James H. Goddard, Secretary, and others. ALABAMA LODGE, No. 10, N. E. O. F., with John H. Thomas, Warden, James H. Goddard, Secretary, and others. ALABAMA LODGE, No. 10, N. E. O. F., with John H. Thomas, Warden, James H. Goddard, Secretary, and others.

Local Matters.

The Easton's Beach Lease.

At the city council meeting last Tuesday evening the committee on public property recommended that the committee be authorized to sign a lease with the Easton's Beach Company for the rental of Easton's Beach. Action was postponed pending an inspection of the books of the company to learn the standing of the company with the city under the terms of the old lease.

This matter has been before the public for about a year, and after long deliberation and careful investigation by the committee, of which Alderman James H. Comstock is chairman, it was decided that the Easton's Beach Company offered the most favorable terms. As the most valuable building on the beach, are their property they are in a position to make the best offer.

The terms of the lease will provide for rent of the beach for a term of 5 years with privilege of renewal for 5 years more at an annual rental of \$10,000. The company will also spend for new buildings and in repairs at least \$10,000. These additions will include new bath houses, a very large dining room or restaurant and other improvements. They propose to have at first a large merry-go-round to meet the wants of the children, and from time to time such other similar amusements as there may seem to be a demand for.

The lease will provide for the purchase of the buildings by the city at the renewal of the lease, at a fair valuation. No intoxicating liquors will be sold on the beach. Six months is the time given for the proposed improvements.

The City Asylum.

The overseers of the city asylum met Thursday evening to receive a communication from Mayor Garrettsen advising an investigation of the management of the asylum. Mr. Garrettsen addressed the board stating that he had received anonymous communications alleging gross treatment and advised that a careful and open investigation be made. After an interesting discussion of the matter and general commendation of anonymous letter writers, it was decided, in order to discover if there was a vestige of reason, therefore, to pay a visit to the asylum. There will be in the visiting party, the Mayor, overseers, city solicitor, stenographer and reporters. The visit will be made as soon as possible. At the meeting there was read a signed communication praising the methods in vogue at the institution and speaking in high terms of the kindness of Mrs. Wilbur.

Mr. William Payne Thompson, one of Newport's well known summer residents, was quite seriously injured this week by being thrown from the automobile of Mr. William K. Vanderbill, Jr., in Long Island. Mr. Thompson was thrown out while the vehicle was making a turn, and struck on his head. He was taken to a hospital and was later removed to his home.

Mrs. W. L. Anderson, who has been seriously ill, is slowly improving.

Elks' Memorial Service.

The Newport Opera House was crowded to the doors last Sunday afternoon on the occasion of the annual memorial service of Newport Lodge of Elks. In previous years it has been the custom to hold these services in the lodge room but the number of persons desiring admission has greatly exceeded the amount of room available, so this year it was decided to have better accommodations for the audience. Nevertheless the attendance was so large that every seat in the house was taken and many went away rather than stand during the service.

The services were at 4 o'clock and by that time the house was crowded. The Harry K. Howard orchestra furnished music, rendering several selections before the service began. The stage was very prettily arranged, having an elk's head in the center with a background of palms and plants. Seated on the stage were the speakers, the officers of the lodge and the choir, composed of St. John's, St. George's and Emmanuel choirs. The vocal music, under the direction of William H. Boone, was very effective.

Rev. U. W. Laidlaw, rector of St. George's church, opened the service with prayer, after which the memorial ritual of the order was performed by Rev. Ruler J. A. Allen and the officers of the lodge. Secretary A. B. Connerford called the names of the deceased members and as each was called an electric light on the elk's head was extinguished.

Rev. Mr. Laidlaw delivered the address, talking for his subject the immortality of the soul. His address was a strong one and held the attention of the audience. Ex-City Solicitor J. Elsey Brown delivered the eulogy. A more eloquent and powerful address has seldom been heard in Newport, and it was very evident that the speaker was fully in sympathy with his subject. The members who had died during the year, and whom Mr. Brown eulogized, were Col. Howard Smith, Junior Harry Eilers and Dr. Peter F. Curley. He paid fitting tribute to each, but was especially eloquent in speaking of the life of Dr. Curley.

"Great and skillful as a physician, he was greater and nobler as a man. He was pure and good in thought and speech and deed. Unflinchingly and unceasingly he went among the poor and needy, giving his services and his means to alleviate their sufferings and to supply their wants. Many a man has learned since his death that Dr. Curley never lifted his pen to charge for hours and hours of loving attendance cheerfully and readily given. And so he kept on against the advice of physicians and friends, ministering unto the needs of others and neglectful of himself, until the many days of constant attendance and the many nights of sleepless watching wrought their inevitable havoc even upon his sturdy frame, and the breakdown came with its unflinching end. This was the man whom our men esteemed, our women loved and our children worshipped."

At the close of Mr. Brown's address the reading of the ritual was completed and benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Laidlaw.

Stone Bridge Hearing.

The Stone Bridge Commission, recently appointed by the Governor to enquire into the desirability and necessity of either making changes in the present Stone Bridge or of erecting a new structure in view of destruction of the same required by the Government work of widening and deepening the passage of the draw, will give two public hearings on the subject. The first will be held at the town hall in Tiverton on Saturday, December 14, at 11 a. m., and the second will be held at the State House in this city on the following Monday at 1 p. m. The questions upon which it is desired to draw information are: The necessity of a bridge to replace the present Stone Bridge, and the capacity required for a new structure now and in the future. The commissioners are Charles Alexander, J. Herbert Shedd, and Nathaniel B. Church.

The Mayor wants a couple of the Holland torpedo boats to patrol our coast as a protection from any foreign invader, and the city council has unanimously requested Secretary Long to have them stationed here. Such boats would doubtless be worth more for protection than the strongest forts, and as there is no harbor in the United States of more importance than this it will be well for the government to take every precaution.

The Newport Naval Reserves gave an enjoyable social in the state armory Monday evening, Mr. W. A. Richardson acting as floor manager.

Mr. T. T. Pitman, of the Daily News, called from Gibraltar his safe arrival at that place Thursday night.

Recent Deaths.

James A. Brown.

Mr. James Alfred Brown died at his home in Norwich on Monday after an illness of several weeks, although he had been regarded as seriously ill for only about two weeks. He left Newport for Norwich about five weeks ago and was then suffering slightly from the illness that culminated in his death.

Mr. Brown was born in Middletown in February, 1823, and resided in that town, where he was engaged in farming, until he was about 25 years of age. He married, December 1, 1850, Miss Susan Weaver, daughter of Abner Weaver of Middletown. Soon afterward he removed to Colchester, Conn., where he filled several offices of trust. He was not one third constant of the town.

In 1867 he removed to Norwich where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Palmer & Brown. The firm was later changed to James A. Brown & Co. He continued in this business, which proved profitable, until his retirement in 1893.

During his residence in Norwich Mr. Brown held many important offices, serving several terms as member of the town council and being for some time first selectman. He was a member and deacon of the Central Baptist Church of Norwich.

Mr. Brown was possessed of sterling traits of character that endeared him to old and young. His gentle kindness, his unostentatious readiness to help any one who applied to him for aid, or whom he knew to be in need of assistance, made him deeply beloved. His death was regarded by his friends and neighbors as a personal bereavement, and his place in the hearts of his acquaintances will be hard to fill. He was well and favorably known in this city and on the island, where he had passed much of his time since his retirement from business. He spent the whole of last summer here as the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Charles M. Cole, and had returned from here after another visit but about five weeks before his death.

A widow and two children survive him. One son resides in Norwich and his daughter, Mrs. O. M. Cole, lives in this city. He also leaves two brothers, Mr. Peleg Brown of Jamestown and George Brown of Battle, Conn.

Funeral services were held at the Middletown Four Corners church on Thursday and were attended by a large number of relatives and friends. Rev. Mr. Kingsley, pastor of the church, officiated. There were many floral tributes of respect. The bearers were the six nephews of the deceased, Messrs. George, Peleg, Jr., Perry H., Martin and Ezekiel Brown of Jamestown, and Albert Brown of Middletown. The interment was at Middletown.

Matilda T. Peckham.

Mrs. Matilda T. Peckham, widow of John O. Peckham, died at the Newport Hospital Thursday evening in the sixty-second year of her age. Mrs. Peckham was taken ill last June, and as time went on she gradually grew worse. The best medical aid was given her, but it proved of no avail. A week ago last Monday she was removed from her daughter's residence, where she had made her home, to the Newport Hospital, where she died.

Mrs. Peckham was a daughter of the late John and Matilda Allan. Since childhood she had been an active member at the First Methodist Episcopal church, where her loss will be keenly felt.

She leaves one sister, Mrs. John H. Sweet, Sr., and two children, Mrs. Leroy L. Eberly, of this city, and Mr. Edwin A. Peckham, who is engaged in business in Dorchester, Mass.

The funeral takes place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 from her daughter's residence, on Friendship street.

D. M. Rector.

Mr. Demont M. Rector died at the residence of his son, Mr. Samuel M. Rector, last Saturday evening. He had been ill for a considerable time. Mr. Rector was a veteran of the civil war, having entered the service in 1862 as a member of the 117th New York volunteers. He served one year. He was a member of Gen. G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., which he joined in 1888. He was for many years an officer of the Fall River line of steamers, retiring about a year ago owing to ill health.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon and the burial service of the Grand Army of the Republic was conducted by Gen. G. K. Warren Post.

The vestry of the First Presbyterian church was the scene of a pretty entertainment Tuesday evening in the shape of a harvest home festival. An interesting programme was rendered and was enjoyed by the audience which was of fair size considering the very unpleasant weather of the evening.

Rev. Henry Morgan Stone paid a visit to New York the past week.

State Grange Next Week.

The fifteenth annual session of the Rhode Island State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in Oakland Hall, So. Portsmouth, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, December 10 and 11, when Dr. Bowen of Connecticut, High Priest of the National Grange, and State Master Patterson of the Connecticut State Grange, will be present and will deliver addresses. A large attendance is expected.

The sessions will begin at 10:30 Tuesday morning when the grange will be opened in the fifth degree, and the roll calls will be held, followed by the address of welcome and response. Reports of officers and committees will be received. After an intermission of an hour at 12:30 the State Master will deliver his address, followed by the transaction of business. In the evening at 7:30 the sixth degree will be conferred in full form, and general business, speaking, and discussion will complete the evening.

On Wednesday the Grange will be opened at 9:00 a. m. in the fourth degree and general business will be transacted. At 2:00 p. m. an open session will be held and the address of welcome will be delivered. There will be an interesting programme of recitations, singing, etc. The open session will close one hour, after which the business will be resumed and the session will be closed.

The standing committees for the fifteenth annual session of the Rhode Island State Grange are as follows:

Creditors—A. A. Kennedy, Samuel Ewin, Thomas O. Mathewson, L. J. Winsor.
Order of Business—Thomas O. Mathewson, F. E. Marchant, John H. Jackson.
Agriculture—E. B. Sherman, C. P. Chapman, Chas. H. Mayson, Mrs. B. E. Bennett, Mrs. E. A. Salisbury.
Cooperation—Warren H. Sherman, Albert O. Todd, Samuel J. Beaurgard, Mrs. W. O. Rose, Mrs. Fred W. Volck.
Alliance and Per Diem—O. M. Meserve, Fred W. Volck, Mrs. L. J. Winsor, Mrs. C. P. Chapman, Mrs. Ralph B. Wilcox.
Education—F. W. C. Almy, Herman F. Peckham, Mrs. A. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Warren R. Sherman.
Resolutions—W. O. Rose, Herman F. Peckham, Geo. M. Campbell, Mrs. Chas. H. Ward, Mrs. A. A. Kennedy.
Publication—F. E. Marchant, W. O. Rose, Edward W. Mason, Mrs. O. M. Meserve, Mrs. Samuel Beaurgard.
Good of the Order—Rowland F. Gardner, E. A. Salisbury, Samuel Bennett, Mrs. F. W. C. Almy, Mrs. F. E. Marchant.
Legislation—F. E. Marchant, Charles H. Ward, Chas. H. Mayson, Warren R. Sherman, Jessie C. Telf.
Division of Labor—Ralph B. Wilcox, Edward W. Mason, Mrs. Herman F. Peckham, Mrs. Samuel Ewin, Mrs. Rowland F. Gardner.
Special Press Committee—L. J. Sherman, South Portsmouth, R. I.

Annual Meeting.

The annual election of officers of Excelsior Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., for the year 1902, will held last Tuesday evening and there was a very large attendance of the Brothers present, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The following officers were elected:

Noble Grand—Hannibal M. Starratt.
Vice Grand—Dudley P. Macfarlane.
Rec. Sec.—Perry B. Dawley.
Financial Sec.—Allen C. Griffin, P. O. Treasurer—John B. Allen, P. O. Organist—Wm. H. Boone.
Trustees—William S. Lawton, Wm. Allen, P. G. Eugene Schreier.

A social session followed, having been prepared by the Social Committee. The installation takes place the first Tuesday in January.

An Afflicted Family.

Mr. Samuel Allen has been very ill at his home, No. 15 Warner street, with partial paralysis, being unable to move his limbs or his body without help, and is a great sufferer. In three months' time Mr. Allen has buried his oldest son, under most trying circumstances; has had his only daughter taken to the Insane Asylum, at Cranston; is himself in adversity and without resources, except that which he receives through kind friends and Christian charity, to whom he wishes to make his public acknowledgment.

Chaplain Emory H. Porter, of the Newport Artillery, preached the annual sermon to the company at the Armory on Sunday afternoon last. Owing to the annual Elks Memorial service, which took place at the same time, the attendance outside the company was not large. The members turned out in large numbers. The text was from Isaiah, "Cease to do Evil. Learn to do well." The sermon was an able one.

News was received here the past week of the death in the Philippines of Active Gunner Robert A. Whipp, of the Don Juan d'Austria, he having died in October after an illness of only a few days. He was formerly stationed at the Training Station and Torpedo Station in this city.

The Newport Business Men's Association has extended to the Newport County Club an invitation to join in a tournament at pool and whist. Dates have not yet been arranged.

City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held Tuesday evening, when several matters of importance were brought up, but most of them were allowed to go over without definite action being taken. There were two absentees from the common council.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Asylum,	\$1,000.00
Elks' Department,	97.71
Board of Health,	271.11
Public Buildings,	10.00
Police,	11.00
Sanitary and Sewerage,	11.00
Public Parks,	10.00
Public Works,	10.00
Streets and Highways,	10.00
Lighting,	10.00
Books, Stationery and Printing,	10.00
Landmarks,	10.00
Water Supply,	10.00
Preservation of Early Records,	10.00
Harbor Lights,	10.00
Board of Fire Marshal's Fund,	10.00
Dog Fund,	10.00
Various Burial Ground Funds,	10.00
Townsend School Addition,	10.00
Total,	\$2,241.81

In accordance with the recommendation of a communication from Mayor Garrettsen a resolution was passed requesting the secretary of the navy to assign two submarine torpedo boats to Newport to assist in the defense of the harbor. On recommendation of the committee on street lights, the committee was authorized to make contracts with the Newport Gas Company and the Welsbach Street Lighting Company to light the streets of the city for three years from January 1 next.

A report dealing with the question of leasing Canton's Beach was received from the public property committee. The committee recommended that the beach be leased to the Easton's Beach Company, who offered \$1,000 annual rental and who agreed to spend \$10,000 for improvements and to provide suitable amusements, for a term of 5 years with a privilege of renewal for 5 years more. A resolution to this effect was passed by the board of aldermen but was laid on the table by the common council, pending an inspection of the books of the company.

The committee on ordinances reported that a new set of rules of order for both branches of the city council had been prepared. The committee was directed to have the rules for the board of aldermen printed and a copy sent to each member, but the rules for the common council were adopted as reported.

A communication from the board of health requesting the passage of several ordinances and resolutions was received. The board requested that an ordinance be passed giving the board of health power to elect the sanitary inspector and making them subordinate to the board; referred to the committee on ordinances. The board also asked for the passage of a resolution authorizing the board of health to advertise for proposals for the collection of ashes and other garbage for one, three or five years, and to make a contract with a suitable bidder. The resolution was amended so that only Newport citizens should be bidders and was passed as amended. The communication also recommended the passage of an ordinance amending the ordinance in relation to plumbing, by providing for an examination of all applicants for plumbers' licenses by a board consisting of one member of the board of health, one practical plumber and the inspector of plumbing; referred to the committee on ordinances.

A resolution was adopted in the common council directing the city solicitor to present to the General Assembly an act making the term of the chief engineer of the fire department continuous until he reaches the age of 65 years or is disabled for cause, and making the chief engineer the inspector of buildings. The resolution was laid on the table by the board of aldermen.

The common council passed an ordinance repealing the ordinance creating the office of city engineer, but the board of aldermen voted to lay this on the table also. The resolution adding \$2,218 to the appropriation for streets and highways was called from the table and passed. A communication from the overseers of the poor, nominating Ira W. Wilbur for keeper of the city asylum for five years, was received. A communication from the board of firewards recommending a change in the overalls worn by the members of the force, and nominating Edward N. Gladding for member of engine company No. 1, was received and the recommendation was approved. The report of the street commissioner was received.

A communication was received from the school committee requesting an extra appropriation of \$3,500 and stating the reasons therefor. The special committee on industrial school was continued until the completion of the building. The salary of the keeper of the city asylum was fixed at \$800. Petitions were received and referred as follows: H. E. Read and others for street lights on Duke street, committee on street lights; T. K. Gibbs and others

for grading and macadamizing a section of Old Beach road, streets and highways with power to act; E. W. Curry and others, asking that Spring street, between Bill and Franklin, be paved with Belgian blocks or asphalt, streets and highways; William Blake and others for extension of sewer in Pezka court, streets and highways with power.

The common council voted to request the board of aldermen to meet in joint convention, but the aldermen voted not to do so. This board of aldermen appointed Francis Hambley to take the census of births during January for the usual compensation of 15 cents for each birth. Both boards then adjourned.

Eastern Star Whist.

Aqueduct Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, gave an enjoyable evening at whist on Tuesday evening. Notwithstanding the unusually violent storm that prevailed there were about 65 persons present. There were as many gentlemen present as there were ladies, a rather unusual circumstance at affairs of that kind in this city. This was the first whist entertainment that this chapter has given this winter and will probably be followed by others. Last winter these entertainments were very popular and the Chapter room in the Masonic Temple was filled on every occasion. Nothing but the inclement weather prevented as large a gathering on Tuesday evening, for enough tickets were sold to insure a large party.

There were three prizes for ladies and three for gentlemen, which were won as follows: Ladies—first, Mrs. Leroy K. Westall; 2nd, Mrs. Lincoln Hammett; consolation, Mrs. James T. Knoll; gentlemen—first, Mr. A. Powell Hambling; 2nd, Mr. William Curry; consolation, Mr. T. Russell Mann. Refreshments were served during the evening.

The Police Commission held an important meeting Friday night. Two prominent liquor dealers were summoned to appear before the board to answer to a complaint of keeping their stores open after 11 p. m. Saturday night.

Commodore and Mrs. Gerry, with Capt. Wickes and Chief Engineer West, arrived here yesterday to see about extensive improvements to the yacht Electrica.

Capt. Sycamore, Captain of Shamrock II, and Mrs. Sycamore, are expected here next week to visit Mr. Gilpin and Councilman W. F. Adams.

Mr. John F. Carr, of South Portsmouth, has been invited by Mr. and Mrs. Hunter to accompany them on their winter trip, abroad.

January 8 is the date selected for the "Templar Whist" at Masonic Hall by Washington Commandery. Something unique is promised.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gilpin celebrated the 25th anniversary of their wedding on Monday.

Mr. Joshua Stacy and daughter have returned home from Boston.

Election of Officers.

Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.

Noble Grand—Robert C. Fiddie.
Vice Grand—John C. Matley.
Recording Secretary—H. Hammett Stevens.
Financial Secretary—C. Philip Frank.

Treasurer—John M. Taylor.
Trustees—John H. Krierly, James T. Wright, George W. Wright.
Judicial—John H. Krierly.
Organist—William H. Tew.

Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5, G. A. R.

Post Commander—Alfred L. Trowbridge.
Senior Vice Commander—Lewis O. Desnoe.
Junior Vice Commander—William F. Smith.

Surgeon—Robert Cradle.
Quartermaster—Charles E. Harvey.
Officer of the Day—Arthur H. Tuell.
Officer of the Guard—James Sheehan.
Chaplain—William S. Bailey.

Delegates to State Encampment—Charles E. Harvey, Coomer A. Easterbrook, William H. Tew.
Alternates—James Sheehan, George W. Taylor, George A. Pritchard.

Trustees—Charles E. Harvey, Charles H. Clarke, William S. Bailey.
Finance Committee—William S. Bailey, John H. Mason, Timothy C. Sullivan.
Auditing Committee—Charles H. Clarke, George A. Pritchard, Edwin H. Tuell.
Relief Committee—C. A. Easterbrook, Arthur H. Tuell, John H. Mason.

Bishop Hendricks Council, No. 270, Catholic Benevolent Legion.

President—Patrick M. Shaw.
Vice President—Patrick J. Dooley.
Chaplain—Rev. John J. Leary.
Organist—Roger McGarrick.
Secretary—George W. Callahan.
Treasurer—John J. Leary.
Collector—William J. Christmas.
Marshal—Daniel J. Moriarty.
Guard—Michael Dwyer.
Trustees—Patrick Hunt, James Corrigan and Edward F. Leary.

Newport Council, No. 134, Catholic Benevolent Legion.

President—M. P. Vanghan.
Vice President—Thomas K. Kivleken.
Chaplain—Rev. William R. Mcenan.
Organist—John J. Leary.
Secretary—James Smith.
Collector—F. Dolan.
Treasurer—L. F. Conroy.
Marshal—John J. Leary.
Trustees—William Murphy, Deane J. Sablino and Thomas Keenan.

The Dinner Pail

Of the American working man is generally well liked. In some cases it is well liked. It contains too many kinds of food, and very often the food is of the wrong kind—hard to digest and containing little nutrition. As a consequence many a working man develops some form of stomach trouble which interferes with his health and reduces his working capacity.

Where there is indigestion of any other kind, the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will almost invariably produce a perfect and permanent cure.

Mr. Thomas A. Swartz, of Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I was taken with severe indigestion, the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will almost invariably produce a perfect and permanent cure."

Special Bargains!

For the next ten days we offer our entire line of Fall and Winter Woolens.

Considering the fact that woolens are the most popular and profitable of all goods, we have decided to make a special effort to make our Fall and Winter woolens, which we will receive about Feb. 15, the most complete and satisfactory of our goods to be the best to give general satisfaction.

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are the desirable qualities combined in our "Mezzo-Tints."

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Diastatic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food, converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or indigestion), Nervous Exhaustion, Anemia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, adding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

Directions:—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste of children to whom to give.

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THE MESSAGE

What the President Says on Important Subjects.

TRUSTS AND RECIPROCITY

How He Would Deal With These Problems.

He declared publicly in at present the only sure remedy against evils of combination while opposing any general tariff change. He espoused the principle of reciprocity—advocated reduction of duty on Cuban imports into this country—importance of building the Isthmian Canal and the Pacific Cable—Cuba—The Philippines and other similar questions.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The president in his annual message to congress said:

The Congress assembled this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 31st of September President McKinley was shot by an assassin while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history. President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utter depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's will as to the tyrant and irresponsible despot.

Anarchy and Anarchists.

The president continues with a eulogy of Mr. McKinley, then turns to the subject of anarchy, denouncing its doctrine and preachers. He says:

I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country, and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress.

A Subject For Federal Courts.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man stealing known as the slave trade.

The president next considers business conditions, which he finds highly satisfactory. He continues:

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face at the beginning of the twentieth with very serious social problems. The old laws and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law were quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind they are no longer sufficient.

Trade Combinations.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual and especially of very large corporate fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wageworker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated by legitimate business can be accumulated only on condition of conferring immense material benefits upon others. Successful enterprise of the type which benefits all mankind can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

Reasons For Caution.

The president adds that there are many reasons for caution in dealing with corporations. He says:

The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole and in the long run, we shall go up or down together.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. In dealing with business interests, for the government to undertake by crude and ill considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

How to Correct the Evils.

All this is true, and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being overpopulation because of its many baleful consequences, and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions, and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

Publicity the First Essential.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now lay out. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them, and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business.

Amend Constitution if Necessary.

When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foresee the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different, and wholly different action is called for.

I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated, profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of the Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

Labor.

The president declares that he regards it necessary to re-enact the Chinese exclusion law. In regard to labor he says that the government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions and that all night work should be forbidden for women and children as well as excessive overtime. He continues:

Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions

of wage-workers when managers will forethought and when they combine in a state upon their own rights with law abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation so far as the associations themselves. Finally, there must also be many cases by action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our constitution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the municipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the national government can act.

He asserts that the immigration laws are unsatisfactory and that a law should be enacted to keep out not only anarchists, but persons of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation and those who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor.

The Tariff and Reciprocity.

The president declares that nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. He adds:

Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaid of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well being of the wageworker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Need For Wider Markets.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should be as far as possible secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

The Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should no longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or more, are subsidized, and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad: that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries, and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals. Our

government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

Financing.

The passage of the new establishing gold as the standard money law, it is declared, been shown to be timely and judicious. The president adds:

In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the dangerous influence of commercial crisis and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

Economy in expenditures is urged. Amendment of the interstate commerce act is advised to insure the fulfillment of provisions of that act. The work carried on by the department of agriculture is next considered and praised highly. The president then turns to forest preservation and irrigation of arid lands, saying that both are highly necessary. He would put all the work in connection with the forest reserves in charge of the bureau of forestry.

Irrigation.

The president continues by tracing the connection between the forest reserves and the water supply. He says:

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is, therefore, an essential condition of water conservation.

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual states acting alone. The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the national government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should, so far as possible, be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights.

The declaration is made that in the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. The president says that the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing wrong.

Insular Problems.

Insular questions are next treated. In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. Porto Rico is declared to be thriving as never before. The attention of Congress is called to the need of legislation concerning the island's public lands. In Cuba it is stated that much progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing, and it is declared that independence will be an accomplished fact. The president adds:

Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropical peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self government after the fashion of the really free nations.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves self government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

Troubles Ahead Yet.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than for the barbarians of primitive times.

CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.

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LAMBERT IS CONVICTED

Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree

SLAYER OF ALLEN FAMILY

Showed Not the Slightest Emotion When Decision of the Jury Was Announced

Shocking Crime Committed in Maine

Prayer, Nov. 5.—A verdict of murder in the first degree was returned yesterday against Henry Lambert, a young French Canadian guide and woodsman, after one of the longest criminal trials in the history of the state.

The jury was out less than two hours. During the long trial Lambert had preserved an appearance of apparent composure and disinterestedness, hardly to be expected of one in so grave a position, and the verdict was received by the prisoner without the least show of emotion.

In charging the jury Judge Stout spoke about an hour, and the jury retired at 1:45. Their report was made at 2:15. The court room was filled with spectators at the time, and when the verdict was pronounced by the foreman of the jury all eyes were directed toward the condemned murderer. But his appearance did not alter in the slightest degree, and he seemed one of the coolest men in the room.

A few minutes later he was led away to his cell in the county jail, and unless some preventive action is taken by his captors he will probably be executed today.

The crime for which Lambert was convicted was a triple murder, one of the most shocking tragedies ever recorded in Maine. The victims were J. W. Allen, a prominent farmer and member of the board of selectmen of the town of Skowhegan; his wife, Mary S., and their daughter, Carrie L., aged 16. The murders were committed Sunday evening, May 12, and the murderer set fire to the farm buildings in an effort to cover up the crime.

In the trial the prosecution set up a motive for the deed the claim that the murderer had designs on Carrie Allen's virtue, and to accomplish his purpose murdered the parents and finally to conceal his crime, the girl herself.

Lambert was under suspicion from the first, but was not arrested until several days after the tragedy. Later he was indicted by the grand jury and a session of the supreme court called for Nov. 10 to try the case. The trial, which began on that date and closed last night, has been a notable one and marked with pathetic incidents.

Mistake Caused Death

Boston, Dec. 5.—By a mistake, H. O. Paine, employed by the Suffolk Graving company, was precipitated through an open door on the second floor of the building to the bottom of an elevator well yesterday, receiving injuries from which he died at a hospital last night. He was soon to have been married and his affiance reached his bedside about 10 minutes after he had passed away.

Won't Let Sullivan Box

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Dec. 5.—District Attorney Hurlbut has ordered the sheriff to promptly arrest ex-champion John L. Sullivan if he attempts to give a sparring exhibition at any point in this county. Sullivan has engaged to appear at several towns in this vicinity. Efforts are being made to have the authorities refrain.

Cab Was Safer Place

Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 4.—Engineer Henry Baldwin of a passenger train is dead as a result of a collision with a freight train at Vernon. He jumped and fell under the wheels, losing both legs. Fireman Shattuck remained in the cab and was hurt. No one else was hurt. Traffic was blocked for several hours.

Bank Closed Through Default

Washington, Dec. 4.—The First National bank of Ballston Spa, N. Y., was closed yesterday by a vote of the board of directors. The comptroller of the currency issued a statement to the effect that this action was taken on account of the discovery of a defalcation by the teller, Charles E. Fitcham, amounting to \$100,000.

Railroad Blamed For Disaster

Adrian, Mich., Dec. 5.—The coroner's jury yesterday found that the collision on the Wabash railroad near Seneca last Wednesday night by which so many lives were lost was caused by the negligence of the Wabash Railroad company, and the trainmen of train 4 (the east bound limited).

Accused of Poisoning

Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 5.—Before the grand jury here yesterday State Attorney Donaway began his statement of the evidence against Nelson Jones, charged with procuring strychnine for the purpose of an abortion upon Ida May Forsburg, the poison causing her death.

Seamen In a Bad Plight

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 5.—With seven members of the crew frozen and requiring attention the British brig Beistel, from Windsor, N. S. B., off Pequot Reef, this city. The vessel is commanded by Captain Sanford, who reports that seven of the crew are frozen.

Smasher's Mail Didn't Pay

Topeka, Dec. 5.—Carrie Nation, the Kansas "joint smasher," announces the suspension of her paper, The Smasher's Mail, which was started about a year ago. She says it did not pay.

Teaty Sent to an Asylum

Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 5.—After a very brief trial, at a special sitting of the superior court, Daniel W. Teaty, charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff James W. Fuller, was committed to an asylum. The only defense presented was that of insanity, and the jury found him guilty.

FURNISHED \$10,000 BAIL

Wanted for Murder and Other Crimes

Boston, Dec. 5.—John M. Fisher and Fred B. Bette, who are the men of J. M. Fisher & Co., are under indictment for alleged illegal use of the mails, had many anxious moments yesterday afternoon when they appeared in the United States court and provided \$10,000 bail each, as required under the indictment. Previously they were under considerable bail.

As they left the court room both men were re-arrested by a deputy sheriff on warrants issued by Judge Clark of the superior court. Then their anxiety was to obtain bail under the new charges, as it was then quite late.

The first warrant was issued to Lawyer H. S. Bartlett in behalf of Ida E. Griffin, in a suit for \$500 over a case pending there last June. Judge Clark had been asked for a special precept for the arrest of the two men on one ground that they were likely to flee from the state. The request was a petition to Judge Clark, on the motion of the state.

Charges Shooting Was Intentional
Brookline, Mass., Dec. 5.—As a sequel to the shooting of Leroy Thorpe on Nov. 16 last, when he and Percy O. Ashley were returning from a hunting trip, Ashley was arrested last evening, charged with assault with intent to kill. On the day of the shooting the two were coming out of the woods when, as Ashley alleged, he slipped and his gun was discharged, the shot taking effect in Thorpe's head. Thorpe was believed to be fatally injured. He was discharged from the hospital last week, however, and stated that he believed the shooting to have been accidental. This led to Ashley's arrest.

Bold Attempt at Holding

Brantford, Conn., Dec. 5.—While Judge Doolittle was driving along a lonely spot on the shore road last night, four men suddenly jumped out from the roadside. One of them grabbed the bridle of the horse and the others started for Mr. Doolittle. The animal which the judge was driving was a spirited one, and became so badly frightened that he tore away from the men and before the would-be highwaymen recovered from their surprise the judge was quite a distance down the road. No arrests have been made.

Treasurer and Bondsmen Sued

Boston, Dec. 5.—Suits were entered at East Cambridge yesterday against B. D. Locke, formerly town treasurer of Arlington, and his bondsmen, Henry J. Locke and Edward T. Hornblower. The property of the defendants was attached and service made upon them last night. The suits are in the name of the town of Arlington, and the damages are fixed at \$45,000, on account of the defalcation of Roland A. Swan, formerly a clerk in the town treasurer's office, who is now serving his sentence in state prison.

Forty Witnesses to Testify

Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 5.—The grand jury yesterday listened to evidence in the case against Nelson Jones, who is accused of causing the death of Ida Forsburg. Forty witnesses have been called and the jury may sit three days on the case. Ida Forsburg was a domestic in the family of Mr. Jones, and she died after drinking water in which she had mixed a powder received through the mail. This letter was posted in Shoreham.

The Phillips Is Safe

Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 5.—Hundreds of miles from her original destination, the schooner Gage H. Phillips, which had been given up as lost with all hands, is safe at Baracoa, Cuba. The Phillips, Captain Smith, sailed from Pigeon Cove for New York on Nov. 3, with a cargo of stone. Since sailing there has been no report of the craft until now.

Workmen Blown Up

Boston, Dec. 5.—By the premature explosion of a blast in a vacant lot yesterday two workmen were seriously and a third slightly injured. James Griffin, 38, and John Lyon, 29, had their faces badly burned and sustained many bruises on their bodies, while their eyesight was nearly destroyed.

Smallpox on Gloucester Boat

Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 5.—The Gloucester schooner Robin Hood is reported at Georgetown, P. E. I., with a case of smallpox on board. The vessel has been quarantined by the government, and as the vessel will probably soon be frozen in there is a prospect of her lying there all winter.

Got Caught on Trestle

Taunton, Mass., Dec. 5.—A man supposed to be A. E. Peterson was struck and killed by an electric car on the trestle over Three Mile river, in this city last night. He was about 35 years old, five feet, four inches in height, sandy complexion and blue eyes.

Despondent Woman Killed Herself

Thomaston, Me., Dec. 5.—Despondency is the opinion of friends here when it was known that Laura C. Quay had killed herself by taking a potash solution at Rockland. She came of good family here. Recently she married a negro.

Ship and Crew Went to Bottom

Astoria, Ore., Dec. 5.—The tug Astoria, which has just returned to port, reports that the British ship Nelson, Captain Percival, turned turtle Tuesday night at the mouth of the Columbia river and went to the bottom with her entire crew. The Nelson carried a crew of 28 men and had a cargo of lumber and was engaged to Cape Town, S. A.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Port Constitution, N. H., has been constituted an independent military post and Fort Porter, on Gerish Island, is a sub-post of Fort Constitution. A reduction of one hour a week in the time schedule without a change in the wage schedule is offered to the employees of the American Waltham Watch company. The present schedule is 48 hours. The operatives are to decide for themselves how they want one hour taken off.

John M. Chandler, aged 67, one of Manchester's best-known business men and cashier of the Amoskeag national bank, died suddenly at Manchester, N. H.

Contracts have been nearly completed for the installation of a giant electric light and power plant in the new shops of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. Co. company at Rensselaer, Mass. The plant will not only illuminate the shops, but will also operate all the shop machinery.

Cauling a total loss of \$20,000, the factory of Tenney & Porter, manufacturers of collodion and horn goods, Leominster, Mass., was burned.

At the age of 63 years, John H. Stoddard, a well known shipbuilder of Bath, Me., died suddenly in that city.

The Massachusetts Republican state committee has filed its statement of expenses for the campaign of 1901. According to this statement there was expended the sum of \$5837.21. The committee received in contributions the sum of \$9008.55, and ended the year with a balance of \$3171.34.

In regard to the report that smallpox had broken out at Harvard university, Dr. Bailey, the college physician, has issued a statement that the rumor to the effect that smallpox has developed in the college is entirely unfounded.

Theodore W. Cooley, professor of international law, has been appointed temporary dean of the Yale law school, on account of the serious illness of Professor Francis Wayland.

Acting upon the suggestion of Mayor Crockett, the Newport, R. I., city council adopted a resolution asking that two submarine torpedo boats, when completed, be assigned for the defense of Newport as supplementary to the land defenses.

Samuel Mills Cook, a former member of the Massachusetts state senate and for many years a member of the Hampshire county board of commissioners, died at Granby, Mass.

At a conference of the church members at the Berkeley temple, Boston, it was decided to extend a call to Rev. William N. Knight of Fall River.

The second oldest resident of Southern Rhode Island, Mrs. Charles A. Thibault, died at North Kingstown, at the age of 93 years.

While returning home from his work at Falmouth, Mass., along the Boston and Maine tracks, a highwayman, Murrel Ross, was struck by a freight train and instantly killed.

While skating at Naugatuck, Conn., Tracy Gannon, aged 10, broke through the ice and was drowned.

Miner Sted was skating at Lowell, Mass., when the ice broke and she was drowned.

Rev. William A. Gay, D. D., pastor of the Terryville, Conn., Congregational church, has tendered his resignation.

Bradford Blanchard, aged 40, employed by French Bros., poultry raisers, at Sandy Point, Me., committed suicide by hanging. He was despondent from ill health.

The doors of the Third National bank of Boston have closed and that institution has ceased to exist. More than two-thirds of the capital stock of the bank is to become consolidated with the National Shawmut bank.

The moose-hunt season in Maine has closed and the sport has been the best in several years. More moose have been killed in the country north and east of Bangor than in any recent year with the exception of 1898.

Rev. Cornelius G. Bristol, rector of the church of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, died from heart failure following an operation. He was 38 years old and leaves a widow and two children.

Superintendent David M. Savory of the Statesville, N. C., penitentiary, died of pneumonia after one day's illness. Mr. Savory was widely known through New England.

Englewood temple, Boston, probably will call to be its pastor Rev. William A. Knight of Fall River, Mass., to fill the pulpit made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Charles A. Dickinson.

ELECTIONS IN BAY STATE

Remarkable Success of Republicans in Municipal Contests

Boston, Dec. 4.—Snow and rain made a disagreeable election weather in 14 of the 23 cities of Massachusetts yesterday, when citizens were called upon to choose their city governments for next year. It was the rule that the municipalities had to be settled, and when the votes were counted there were surprises of all degrees.

The votes on license showed losses. The vote for license yesterday was 11,410, compared with 13,508 last year, a falling off of 2198 votes, and not as large a loss as 21,882 votes yesterday, as compared with 24,023 last year, a falling off of 2320 votes and not as large a loss as 1783. Of the 14 cities, 11 went to license, a gain of one over last year, the change being in Hingham.

The great feature of the election was a whole new remarkable success of the Republican party, 10 mayors and nearly every instance a city council in sympathy with them. Two Democratic mayors were elected, in Hingham and Lawrence, but in the latter place the Republicans took practically everything else. In Brockton the reign of C. H. Coulter, the Social Democratic mayor, for two years, is ended, for a regular Republican, D. W. Balfour, defeated him.

Following is a recapitulation of the results: City and mayor elected. Hingham, Brockton, Balfour, R. No. Fall River, Grime, R. Yes. Pittsburg, Hubbard, Ind. C. Yes. Gloucester, French, R. Yes. Haverhill, Poor, R. Yes. Lawrence, Leonard, D. Yes. Marlboro, Morse, R. Yes. New Bedford, Ashley, R. Yes. Northampton, Hallett, R. Yes. Pittsfield, England, D. Yes. Quincy, Bryant, Ind. C. No. Springfield, Ellis, R. Yes. Taunton, Warner, R. Yes. Waltham, Clement, R. No. He elected.

College Gave Up "What Was Left"

New York, Dec. 5.—The mystery of the disappearance last summer of Robert F. Walsh of Brooklyn, at one time an inventor of some prominence, was cleared up yesterday when it was found that he had died on July 21 in Bellevue hospital and that the body had been sent to a medical college. This fact was revealed by a search of the morgue records. The college authorities surrendered what was left of the body.

Tampered With Stamps

Boston, Dec. 5.—Indicting by the federal grand jury for tampering with the cancellation marks on stamps and re-using the latter in payment of postage, Charles Downes, a letter carrier of Beverly, having pleaded guilty, was yesterday fined \$500 by Judge Lowell in the United States circuit court.

Student Killed by Gun

Boston, Dec. 5.—In the midst of preparing to enter Harvard law school, W. L. McPhail of Weymouth, C. B., has met death. Having been found unconscious from gas poisoning last Sunday, he died at a hospital here yesterday. He was 18 years of age. His death was purely accidental.

Episcopals Will Try Again

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 5.—The standing committee of the new Episcopal diocese of western Massachusetts decided yesterday to call a special diocesan convention here on Jan. 22 to elect a bishop. This action was rendered necessary by the refusal of Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer of New York to accept the bishopric.

Harvard Athletics Paid Well

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 2.—The statement of receipts and expenses for the past year has just been presented to the Harvard athletic committee. The total receipts for the year were \$117,377.77; total expenses, \$78,238.01; total credit balance, \$39,078.30.

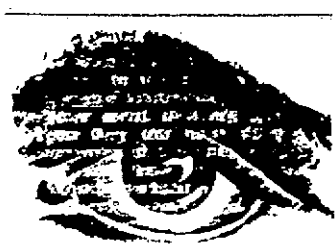
Captives Alive and Well

Constantinople, Dec. 5.—Spencer Eddy of the United States legation has received a message, via Salonica, saying that Miss Stone and Miss Telika were well on Dec. 2.

1901 DECEMBER 1901

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

MOON'S PHASES.	
Third Quarter	2 4:40 p.m.
New Moon	10 9:53 p.m.
First Quarter	18 3:35 p.m.
Full Moon	25 7:16 p.m.



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Resources,	21,175,798.81

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—Josh Wink.

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—Detroit Journal.

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J. G. Brown, Orange, O.

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